IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 6 with the following:

Image projection devices, such as those ~~use~~ used in lecture theatres etc, are well known. Typically, an image is written to an electrically addressed spatial light modulator (EASLM) and an optical arrangement projects a magnified image of the EASLM to a screen. Colour images can be readily formed using three EASLM channels to project red, green and blue images to the screen.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 6 with the following:

The invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the following drawings in which;

FIG. 1A shows a typical prior art multiple channel projector system,

FIG. 1B shows a prior art projector system including a white light source and projection optics,

FIG. 2 shows an image projection device according to the present invention, and

FIG. 3 shows a schematic illustration of an image projection device of the present invention configured to provide a magnified image.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 25 with the following:

An array of colour "pixels" can be generated at the projection screen 50 by writing suitable computer generated hologram (CGH) images to the appropriate EASLM. In other words, diffraction from each pixel of each EASLM is used to produce the required arrangement of pixel(s) at the projection screen 50. For a given colour (i.e. for light of a given wavelength), each pixel on the projection screen is generated by [[a]] displaying a unique CGH pattern formed on the associated EASLM

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 9 with the following:

The control means 48 calculates the CGH pattern that is written to the EASLM. The CGH pattern for specific projected pixels is commonly termed a `hogel` and can be pre-computed and stored in a look up table. The hogel patterns that produce individual pixels at the projection screen can be combined to build up a resultant CGH pattern. The resultant CGH pattern provides a plurality of pixels at the ~~at the~~ screen in the desired pattern. More detail on the computation of appropriate CGH patterns can be found elsewhere, for example

see Cameron et. al., "Computational challenges of emerging novel true 3D holographic displays", paper 4109-23, presented at the SPIE conference on "Critical technologies for the future of computing", August, San Diego, USA. Published in proc. SPIE vol. 4109.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 29 with the following:

In a system with red, green and blue EASLM channels, each channel may act independently thereby cutting the frame rate per channel by a third and also reducing the computational burden per channel by one third. It is also possible to consider a number of channels per colour, each dedicated to its own area of the projection screen. This allows alignment of the sections to occur in software rather than hardware and also enables the hogel combination to occur in parallel thereby reducing further the computational burden per channel. If we consider three channels per colour, giving a total of nine EASLMs, then in the above example the number of hogel combination operations per channel would be about $2x10^8$.

IN THE DRAWINGS

A Replacement Sheet is enclosed adding the legend --PRIOR ART-- to Figures 1A and 1B.

A Replacement Sheet and an Annotated Sheet Showing Changes Made is enclosed, adding the reference number --40-- to Figure 2.